also have those sections dealing with shock, infected wounds, infections of the fingers and hand, hydrocephalus, carcinoma of the tongue, empyema, and surgery of the pancreas. Seven new colored plates and over one hundred new illustrations have been inserted. By means of judicious curtailing the new matter has all been added with only an increase of 60 pages in the size of the book.

Genito-urinary surgery, gynecology and orthopedics are discussed only so far as they concern the general surgeon. The specialties eye, ear, nose and throat are omitted.

The work is a most excellent one in most every respect. In fact in every respect but one and that is a fault of too much rather than too little in the way of choice and number of illustrations. Many of the illustrations of advanced conditions might better be replaced by earlier stages of the diseases, thus helping more in early diagnosis.

The work is good and the author is to be congratulated.

E. L. E.

NITROUS OXIDE-OXYGEN ANALGESIA AND ANESTHESIA IN NORMAL LABOR AND OPERATIVE OBSTETRICS. By F. H. MCMECHAN, M.D., Editor. Pp. 97. Columbus, O.: Hahn & Adair Printing Company, 1920.

THIS distinctive monograph which has been prepared for the National Anesthesia Research Society by a number of anesthetists and obstetricians, who have acted as a Committee of Publication, gives a most comprehensive recapitulation of the modern theories of, ideas concerning, and methods of use of nitrous oxid as an analgesic and anesthetic agent in obstetrics.

P. F. W.

THE COLLECTED PAPERS OF THE MAYO CLINIC, ROCHESTER, MINN. Edited by MRS. M. H. MELLISH. Vol. XI, 1919. Pp. 1331; 490 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920.

VOLUME XI of the Collected Papers of the Mayo Clinic brings together the published work of fifty-four members of the staff for the year 1919 in an imposing volume of 1331 pages. The present volume follows the same physical make-up as its predecessors and contains many well executed illustrations. The one hundred and eleven papers composing the text are somewhat loosly grouped in nine sections, Alimentary Canal; Urogenital Organs; Heart; Blood; Skin and Syphilis; Head, Trunk and Extremities; Nerves; Technic and General Topics.

While the initial volume of this series was almost entirely of a surgical nature, the expansion and development of departments of correlated branches of medicine in this clinic with their consequent literary output, has given the volumes of recent years, and especially the present one, an extremely broad outlook. So one finds papers ranging from "Studies on the Electrocardiogram," "The Etiology of Poliomyelitis," "The Relation of Mouth Conditions to General Health" on through other branches of medicine with papers of a surgical nature composing the greater part of the text. Under the section on Technic one finds not only the "Technic of Gall-bladder Exposure" but also such a purely laboratory article as "The Use of Turpentine Resin in Turpentine as a Foam Breaker."

The splendid work of E. C. Kendall, Chief of the Section on Biochemistry of the Clinic, on thyroxin appears in three papers comprising about one hundred pages. Dr. William J. Mayo contributes five papers, and Dr. Charles H. Mayo, six papers, on surgical and general topics. Under the section on general topics the activities of the pathologic and laboratory services of the A. E. F. are described by Dr. L. B. Wilson, who played no small part in bringing these services to their high degree of efficiency. The volume closes with the addresses delivered at a memorial meeting in honor of Sir William Osler.

P. F. W.

THE SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM IN DISEASE. By W. LANGDON BROWN, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician in Charge of Out-patients, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Pp. 161, 9 illustrations. London: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, and Hodder & Stoughton, 1920.

THIS is an amplification of the Croonian Lectures for 1918 given by the author before the Royal College of Physicians of London. Originally appearing in part in the *Lancet*, they well deserve this presentation in expanded form. The book opens with a short but excellent account of the sympathetic and parasympathetic portions of the autonomic nervous system. In this the author has succeeded in giving a simple exposition by describing only the main points and by making many allusions to function. In Chapter II is treated, from a modern point of view, the pathologic physiology of the adrenals, thyroid and pituitary—all endocrine glands stimulated by the sympathetic system. Then follows the consideration of the influence of the sympathetic system and endocrine organs on glycosuria. As part of this there is a discussion of Allen's theory of diabetes, pituitary and other glycosurias and the polyglandular hypothesis. In the chapter on the sympathetic system and diseases of digestion are treated such topics as reflex dyspepsia,